MASSACRUSETTS.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE. Boston, Sept. 19, 1852. The Nemination of Herace Mann - The Cause Thereof, and Supposed Objects of Those Who Made 4-Its Probable Effects - Congressional Nomina-

tions, &c. The political world has been astonished by the nomination of Horace Mann for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, by the free soilers, as it is generally looked upon as about the most suicidal act that could have been perpetrated. His name had been mentioned in connection with the nomina tion; but up to Monday last it was not seriously be lieved, except by the few who had arranged the matter, that it would happen. But on Monday and Tuesday it came to be generally known that Mr. Mann was to be the candidate, and whig stock rose prodigiously, though most democrats still honed hat the report was all a mistake, as such a nominabetween themselves and the free soilers. But Wednesday came, and with it the Lowell Convention, which bedy, by a majority of forty-one, selected Mr. Mann to lead his party to perdition. The causes of his selection are those:—Mr. Mann's rabid doctrines, and the caustic way he has of speaking and writing, have made him a favorite with the bulk of the party he belongs to. Taking advantage of this fact, C. F. Adams, R. H. Dans, and some others of the whig free soilers, who have always been adverse to the coalition, determined to make use of him to break down Henry Wilson, whose work the coalition is Mr. Mann entered into the intrigue: for he is not only ambitious, but also hates Gen. Wilson, because the latter saved him from political destruction two years ago, at the time that he had his famous quarrel with Mr. Webster, and in consequence had been thrown overboard by the whigs Mr. Mann's hate for those who injure him is exceeded only by that which he feels for those who aid him. He could more readily forgive Mr. Webster for his crushing attacks, than Henry Wilson for lifting him out of the political slough into which he had fallen through the blindness consequent on his own wrath. He has always condemned Gen. Wilson's democratic ideas and acts, and, therefore, was not slow to get in his way when there was a chance to injure him. But, in connection with this was something else, of a more important public nature. Messrs. Mann, Dana, Adams, and their set, believe that Gen. Pierce's election is a settled thing. They believe that as soon as that fact shall have been accomplished, the whig party of Massachusatts will at once resums their abolition sentiments, which they put off and on with the case with which a man gloves or ungloves his hand. They propose joining the whigs, under such a state of things, accompanied by some twenty thousand free soilers, and so forming a wing abolition party strong enough to control the State for ten years to come. They say that the whigs will be ready for anything after Scott's defeat; tion would be a virtual disruption of the alliance between themselves and the free soilers. But

ready for anything after Scott's defeat; and I do not think they are far out of the way. Mr. Mann is too intelligent not to be aware that his desire of a seat in the United States Senate can stand but a remote chance of being gratified at the hands of democrate, even if coalitionists of the straitest sect; but he hopes much from the whigs, from whom he has never separated himself, he being as good a Scott man as there is in Massachusetts, and having regularly voted the whig ticket, even on the very day that the democrats and free soilers of his district, aided by some three or four hundred whigs, elected him to Congress over the regular whig candidate. His election to Congress over Mr. Walley, the political and personal friend of Mr. Webster, was a matter of rejoicing at the Altas office, and Colonel Schouler knows whether a man is a whig or not, and would no more rejoice over the triumph of any one but a whig than the Pope would over the salvation of an inhidel. The idea of the Mann party is, that the next Legislature will contain a large manits of whire and fear will be the short of the mann party is, that the next Legislature will contain a large manits of whire and fear will be a short of the mann party is, that the next Legislature will contain a large manits of whire and fear will be the short of the mann party is, that the next Legislature will contain a large manits of whire and fear will be the short of the mann party is the contain a large manits of whire and fear will be the short of the mann party is the contain a large manits of whire and fear will be a short of the short of the short of the mann party is the contain a large manits of whire and fear will be a short of the short o

any one but a whigh than the Pope would over the salvation of an initidel. The idea of the Mann party is, that the next Legislature will contain a large majority of whigs and free soilors, which majority shall elect Mr. Clifford Governor, and Mr. Mann himself United States Senator. Mr. Adams is to be sent to the United States House of Representatives from his district by the aid of whig votes, and through a coalition. Other free soil leaders who are in the plot are to be provided for in various ways, and particularly by appointments under the State government, as the work of "reform" will no doubt be carried on with a sweeping hand by the new men who will then be at the head of affairs. The plot is a very good one, so far, but it may all break down before it can be made the means of success to its chiefs.

The democrats, as a general thing, consider the coalition as virtually at an end. The few members that are left are in cestacies at the conduct of the free soilers, which has given a sort of dignity to their own action. They were fast breaking up, and coming over to the support of the Fitanburg Covention's nominees, when the nomination of Mr. Mann came to breathe new life into them. The extremes have met, and are doing the same work, that is, restoring the whigs to power.

The vote that Mr. Mann will receive will be large—perhaps as high as forty thousand; but his nomination will have the effect of converting all the Webster men into regular whigs, in the hope of preventing his election to the United States Senato. But in their very zeal they may do exactly what Mr. Mann wishes to have done, that is, bring about such a state of parties in the Legislature as shall crown his purposes with success. The Webster party was getting on famously, when Mr. Mann's nomination gave them a stab under the ribs that is likely to be fatal. So remarkably well does the free soil action weight he for the supporters. to be fatal. So remarkably well does the free soil action was in favor of Scott and his supporters, that the belief is quite common that it followed from an express understanding between the aristocratic leaders of that party and the whig leaders. This opinion is so far countenanced, that it is a well known fact that Mr. Mann has, in various ways, done all he could to promote the election of General Scott. He has been bitter in his denunciations of all those free soilers who would not support General Scott. He did all he could to prevent the nomination of John P. Hale for the Presidency, as he believed it would give indirect aid to General Pierce. He was extremely anxious to have Mr. Chase nominated, so as to make General Scott's chances certainties. Before General Scott was nominated he labored to bring about an arrangement between our whigs and free soilers to support him. He came on here last spring from Washington for that purpose, and at one time it was thought he would succeed. Hatred of Mr. Webster is the great guiding principle of Mr. Menn's life, both as a politician and as a private citizen. Dr. Johnson, who was so fond of good haters, would him fr. Mann like a great bear, could he revisit the glimpses of the moon. To hate is a necessity of the free soil eandidac's existence, and his wonderful capacity in that way is coupled with an egotism that causes him to take offence where none is meant, and to look upon people as his enemies who probably nover so much as dreamed of injuring him. To have the opportunity of inflicting an indignity or an injury on Mr. Webster, he would consign the whole free soil party to the infernal regions. Your virtuous people are so terribly vicious, when they once get excited, that they frighten the wicked altogether out of the Beld. Envy, malice, and all uncharitableness form the stock in trade of the Mann, the Danns, and Adames, who are row the ruling spirits of our free soil party and who are reverted the nomination of the whig people were, and the vote of the obscurest wi

Both parties here are, or affect to be, satisfied with the result of the Maine election. The democrats see in the heavy vote cast for Hubbard and Chandler, the most uomistakeable evidence that Maine is safe for General Pierce. The whigs say that the vote for members of Congress shows that General Scott will get it. The former are right, the

whige having no look at all for the electoral vote of the State. Their only chance in Vorment arises from the plurality law; and in Connecticut, and most probably fibode lained, they are doomed to defeat. Massachusetts has been secured to them through the folly of their foos, which is what they had no right to count upon, but which has come to their rescue. To be stabbed in the house of our friends is not the most uncommon thing in the world, but to be saved in that of one's fees is not exactly according to the order of things in the Christian world, though it may not be altogether out of fashion in countries not yet "bleased with the light of the gospel."

Opinions eiffer as to the effect of the Maine election on the Liquer law, both there and here. The opponents of the law claim the defeat of Hubbard as a popular verdict in their favor; while the tectotallers point to the Legislature just chosen as evidence that the law has been sustained. The supporters of such legislation in Massachusetts express themselves satisfied with the result in Maine; but its opponents promise to make as smashing work among parties here as their brothren did in Maine, and they will do it.

An anecdete is told of Mr. Mann that shows that he is not a very high minded personage, and not quite so bold as he would have poople think. In his speech before the Lowell Convention, accepting the nomination that body were assee enough to confer upon him, he made a bitter, insulting, and most undignified assault upon Daniel Webster, comparing the most extraordinary of living Americans to a deed man, and indulging in other contemptible similitudes, proving less his ingenuity than his malignity. Many of the most ardent free soilers were disgusted with it, and the opinion was very freely expressed, that if the attack had been made provious to the voting it would have prevented his nomination, which could have been done by the change of twenty-one votes. Mr. Mann saw that he had made a blunder, which he determined to rectify, so far as he could. He

We have delightful weather, though perhaps We have delightful weather, shough portupe a trifle too cool in the day time—but everything in our climate is in extremes. The country is as ver-dant as I ever saw it in June, or as a whig who ex-pects to see General Scott elected President. ALGONA.

> CONNECTICUT. OUR HARTFORD CORRESPONDENCE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18, 1852. Politics in Connecticut-Brief Review of the His tory of Parties for the Past Twenty Years-The Leadership of the Democracy-The Whig State Convention and its Nomination for Electors-The Free Soil Convention-Democratic Convention and the Electoral Ticket-Presidential Cancass, and the Probable Result in Connecticut-Calcula tion of the Chances and the Vote. Our State politics are of late assuming a brisker

spect Three parties-the whigs, democrats, and free soilers-have electoral tickets in nomination, and are working as though they all expected to be successful. Mass meetings are being called, Scott and Graham and Granite clubs being formed, and "the land of steady habits" is fast being transformed into a great and fiercely contested political battle-field. The whigs are moving heaven and earth, working now much harder than their opponents, who, with much better judgment, are waiting until the eve of the canvass, before making any very decisive movements. The whigs are flooding the State with every possible kind of real and imaginary olitical currency, and are pulling every wire by which they hope to gain a vote. They have assessed every poor fellow, who is unfortunate enough to hold an office under the present whig administration, in amounts varying from \$5 to \$1,000, for the purpose of forming a corruption fund, with which to carry the State. They are working very strongly to get the Irish vote, but their efforts have as yet been crowned with very ill-success. The Polot and Coll are the Catholic papers most extensively circulated among the Irish here, both of which, between Scott and Pierce, appear to prefer the latter. Bishop O'Reilly, and the Catholic clergy men of the State, are also said to occupy the same position, and the prospect now is that the strength of the foreign vote will be thrown for Pierce. The efforts of that fogloman of Horace Greeley, William E. Robinson, are adding, rather than injuring, General Pierce, thus illustrating the old adage that—— "Curses, like chickens, always come home to roost."

If the democratis get the frien vote, the State is sure for their nominee; otherwise, in doubt. Although claimed to the contrary, Connecticut is now a democracy enjoy a healthful majority. For the twenty years just passed, the government of the State has been equally divided between the whige and democrats. Of the aggregate number of votes cast for Governor within that period, the democratic exceeds the whig between five and six thousand, thus showing a handsome preponderance in favor of the democrats: while before that time the State was essentially democratic. Within that time the State was essentially democratic. Within that time the State was essentially democrate. Within that time the State was essentially democratic. which they hope to gain a vote. They have

was essentially democratic. Within that time though the State has in every instance voted for the whig can-didates for President, except in 1836, when it gave its electorial vote to Mr. Van Buren. But this is no its electorial vote to Mr. Van Buren. But this is no argument why Connecticut is not going to vote for Pierce and King, but rather one in its favor. Whenever the State has given its electoral vote to either party, the State government has been in the hands of that party; as, for instance, in "36, it was democratic, and voted for Van Buren; and in '40, whig, and voted for Harrison. For the past four years—cach year by steadily increasing majorities—the popular vote has been democratic, the Legislature, and six of the eight Congressmen. Within that time, there have been radical changes over to the democracy. Hartford, for example, that four years ago gave three hundred whig majority, is now good for two hundred for the democrats. Last spring it was claimed the Maine law influenced the result; but it is not so, unless in favor of the whigs; Hartford was the only city in the State where, through its influence, the democrats obtained any advantages; while in New Haven, Middletown, Bridgeport, New London, Norwich, New Britain, and many other of the larger towns, they suffered severely. The agreement vote of the five cities mentioned will be while in New Haven, Middletown, Bridgeport, New London, Norwich, New Britain, and many other of the larger towns, they suffered severely. The aggregate vote of the five cities mentioned, will be more than a thousand greater for Pierce than it was for Seymour. Thus it will be seen, upon a consideration of all the circumstances, that the chance of the democrats, for Connecticut, is far more than even; that the probabilities are strongly in their favor. This, however, may be said to be, not so much owing to the unpopularity of the whig candidate, as to the skill with which they are drilled and managed. General Pratt, of Rocky Hill, who is their leader, is an able and accomplished tactician. Since he has assumed the reins of party government, each successive year has beheld democratic prospects growing better and better, until now, when the party take a handsome lead of their opponents.

The Whig State Convention in this city was a sorry affair, at the best. Not half the towns in the State were represented, and no enthusiasm or courage was manifested. The few that were in attendance appeared to labor under a prestige of defeat, and to regard the case as already a fated one. Their electoral ticket, which they put forth on the occasion, is composed of men who will add no strength to it—men who were never known out of their respective localities. They are:

Isaac W. Stuart, State at large.

J. F. Trumbull, First District—J. R. Flynt.

Second "Chauncey Jerome.

Third "Nelson L. White.

The Free Soil Convention, which assembled here last week, was tolerably well attended. The five

First District—J. R. Flynt.
Second "Chauncey Jerome.
Third "William Fisher.
Fourth "Nelson L. White.
The Free Soil Convention, which assembled here last week, was tolerably well attended. The five thousand votes which were given Van Buren in 1848 have dwindled away until nothing is left but the old abolition or liberty party, who will poll in the present canvass perhaps two thousand five hundred votes. The convention placed in nomination a very respectable electoral ticket, composed of the following gentlemen:

John Boyd,
Zebulon Breckway,
First district—John P. Ingraham.
Second do. George Read.

First district—John P. Ingraham.
Second do. George Read.
Third do. William Field.
Fourth do. Lewis Beers, Jr.
The democrats held their convention in this city on Wednesday, the 15th. One hundred and thirty-two, out of a hundred and forty-one towns, were represented. It was the largest business convention ever assembled in Hartford. Senator Toucey, and representatives Seymour and Ingersoil, made able speeches before the convention, which was characterized by the greatest enthusiasm. There appeared a marked determination on the face of every delegate to carry the State for Pierce and King. The electoral ticket is an able and popular one. The gentlemen composing it will greatly strengthen it in their respective localities, without weakening it in any way. It is headed by — Gov. Thos. H. Seymour, State at large.

it in any way. It is headed by out. H. Seymour, State at large Gov. Thos. H. Seymour, State: Nathan Belcher, Frst district—Alvan P. Hyde. Frst dietriet — Alvan F. Hyde.
Second do Charles Parker.
Third do Semuel Bingham.
Fourth do Wm. F. Taylor.
Much is to be galacted from the tickets par for the

England, and the selection of General Pierce they regard as a compliment. Both parties will do their best; and, as the battle progressee, and the interest waxes greater, you shall hear again from

OUR UTICA CORRESPONDENCE.

UTICA, N. Y., September 12, 1852. The Result of the Syracuse Democratic Convention-Analysis of the Affair.

The struggle for which the discordant factions of the New York democracy had been so long preparing, has at length been decided on the floor of the Syracuse Convention, and by that decision the faithful must patiently abide. Of the outside appearance of that important piece of party machinery, the readers of the HERALD have already had ample information and description; but the unwritten history of the movements behind the scenes would prove infinitely more amusing and instructive. Everybody knows that the result is a hunker defeat-a defeat of the hard-shell hunkers, who alone represent, in these degenerate days, the faith of 1848. Everybody knows that this defeat was brought about and embittered by the desertion of some of the leading men in which that faction had for years confided; and yet how few have comprebended or imagined the means by which the hunker phalanx has been divided—the wires by which the State Convention was moved, like a vast play house of puppets, at the will of unseen operators-the labby intrigues, the outside influences, and the correprise of the electer delegator of the democracy.

Three parties sat in that convention—three well defined, far-separated factions-mutually host idistrustful, and jealous. The hard-shell bunkers led by Grant, of Oswego, Bristol, of Tiogs, and McKeon, of New York; the barnburners, generalled by Skinner, of Herkimer, Piper, of Niagara, and

Stetson, of Clinton; and the soft-shells, marshalled by Garvin and Stryker, of Oneida, Bowne, of Otsego, and Parker, of Delawars. As usual in State conventions, (and it is a fact which I have observed since IS49,) a large preponderance of the talent was upon the barnburner side—perhaps because that faction is more careful in sending picked men to conventions where great interests are to be decided; perhaps because the New York city delegates, chiefly men of much inferiority in point of sequalntance with the maneauvres and tactics of rural conventions, make up so large a part of the hunker strength. Skill and experience were mainly with the softs, who reckoned in their ranks some of the wily old political stagers who survive the days of the regency—nay, some of the identical "assassins of Silas Wright," of whom we used to hear so much a few years ago, and who revive the plots and strategy of the past, to the confusion of the present generation.

much a few years ago, and who revive the plots and strategy of the past, to the confusion of the present generation.

The convention, like the revolutionary assemblies in Europe, instinctively divided itself upon the benches, according to its factional predilections. Upon the right of the Chair—or what might be termed the ministerial benches—the barnburners ranged themselves. The extreme left was occupied by the rebellious and intractable hunkers, among whom were especially prominent the New York and Brooklyn members, who, from their excitability and the frequent uneasiness visible in their ranks, might not improperly be said to resemble the famous "Mountain" of the French National Assembly. In the centre, facing the Chairman, and supported in the rear by a detachment of barnburners, emblematically placing themselves between the ultra factions, sat the calm and scheming softs—throwing their strength alternately with the one side or the other—regulating everything, foreseeing everything, providing against everything, and in the end winning everything. They reminded one of the ventre of 1793, and their leader might be imagined to personate the cautious and crafty Barrére, could fancy have converted a blue coat and brass buttons into the revolutionary surrout and round hat of the Reign of Terror.

The convention, when seated, presented a curious

of Terror.
The convention, when seated, presented a curious study to the philosopher and physiognomist. Suc-cessive secessions have apparently deprived the hunkers of most of the "old fogies" who formerly flourished in their ranks. Certain it is, that their force in that gathering was mainly composed of young men—fiery impulsive fellows, who were force to compensate by boldness and enthusiasm for what they lacked in experience. Not but that audacity has its weight in the strife of partizanably, and sometimes succeeds where caution would foreteil failure. The barnburners were men mostly in the prime of life, almost each man a man of influence in his own balligrick—many of them long and ence in his own balliwick-many of them long and well-known in our legislative debates, and heard repeatedly upon the stump by admiring crowds. The softs were generally of the oldest men in the convention, and there were among them those who had seen a dozen State conventions, and had ruled in them. them all.
In this noticeable distinction of age, there was a

In this noticeable distinction of age, there was a presage of events.

A caucus of barnburners, to which the softs favorable to Seymour and Church were invited, and which all, or nearly all, of them attended, was held in the morning, and it was found that but a minority of the whole convention was inclined to participate in its deliberations. Nevertheless, a candidate was selected for temporary chairman, and an effort resolved upon to elect him. Certain steps towards concentrating the strength of those attending the caucus, as to a vote upon Govornor, were also sgreed upon. To the knowledge of your correspondent, no formal caucus of the hunkers was held, and thereby they soon found themselves lacking in that concentration and unity which their opponents manifested.

On the first trial of strength between parties, however, a clear hunker majority was evident over the

On the first trial of strength between parties, however, a clear hunker majority was evident over the barnburners and softs united, the vote for temporary chairman standing—Bristol, (hard shell hunker,) 70; Lapham, (barnburner,) 63. On this occasion, too, the votes of Messrs Miner, Donnell, McCarthy, Tompkins, Cochran, Sheyard, and Tenbrock, were received, these gentlemen contesting the seats of seven hunkers, and, by their votes for lapham, neutralizing that number of votes given for Bristol. These seven seats, awarded to hunkers, as they afterwards were, gave thom a majority of about four tong of these in the convention.

question in the convention was the re-namination of floratio Seymour; and without his defeat the first success of the hunkers was nething. Seymour, after all, was re-nominated by the votes of delegates opposed to him, but instructed by their leesl constituencies to support him; and New York and the river counties, the strongholds of huskerism, after all, got nothing whatever upon the State ticket. The poer tidewater counties, with all their clorts and with all their candidates—their Scheil; and Vanderbilt, and Pratt, and Beekman—found themselves upon the ground with Maroy and Chatfield, Wright and Randall, Weleb and Storms, working hard against them, and all the influence of the democratic state officers wielded for the benefit of the skilful clique of politicisms in this city known in politics as the "Utica clique."

Seymour and Church then were, as your editorial of the next day truthfully announced, nominated by the votes of hard shells instructed by their district conventions to support them. From that

nated by the votes of hard shells instructed by their district conventions to support them. From that moment the confidence of the hunkers was lost. The two prime offices in the State government were gone from their grasp, and they could scarcely summon up courage to rescue Follett from the hands of the escanies of Cass and the canals. Many softs and barnburners, however, came to his rescue, anxious to place him on the ticket to conciliate hunker support, and so he was placed there. Dr. Clark then went on, as a matter of course, being facetiously vouched for by a St. Lawrence barnburner to be "such a hunker as St. Lawrence loves," to-wit:—a soft.

a soft.

Thus was the State ticket made up of two softs, one barnburner and one hard shell-hunker; and having formed an electoral ticket upon which are eighteen bunkers to seventeen barnburners and softs, and a State committee which reckons nine barnburners and softs to seven hunkers, the convention actionment to sleen off the avoidances. The ticket

and a State committee which reckons nine barnburners and softs to seven hunkers, the convention adjourned to sleep off the excitement. The ticket will be elected.

Only one man upon it is likely to be defeated, and that is the unlucky candidate for Canal Commissioner, Frederick Follett. Mr. Auditor Newell's sudden—and as it now appears malicious—attack upon his honor and integrity as a public officer, given to the world three days before the meeting of the convention, indicated the far from amicable feelings entertained for him by the barnburners, and placed in the hands of the whigs a capital electioneering document for the campaign. The hunkers hereabout are fairly whipped in, and will vote the whole ticket to save Pierce and King, while Follett's name will be slyly scratched (as already advised and recommended by the Buffalo Republic.) by many an adherent of the Buffalo platform. And it is relied upon that your city, in spite of all the disappointed bluster of your delegates at Syraouse, will give Horatio Seymour a similar majority this fall to that which you gave him in 1850.

Should both Church and Follett be re-elected, and should the suit pending against Treasurer Cook result, as it certainly will, in his early ejection from office, and the awarding the same to Benjamin Welch, the Canal Board—the great fountain of State patronege—will stand next your five barnburners and softs to three hunkers and one whig. Church's defeat, therefore, would deprive the barnburners of the majority in that body which they now anticipate, and every effort will be made by them to re elect him, whatover becomes of the rest of the ticket.

The influence of the State officers next year being

them to re elect him, whatever becomes of the rest of the ticket.

The influence of the State officers next year being thus favorable to the Marcy and Van Bureu wing of the democracy, it is expected that the patronage of the incoming President — Frank Pierce—will be directed towards their friends in this State, to the exclusion and utter confusion of Daniel S. Dickinson and your Tammany Hall General Committee. Whether this can be accomplished, however, your correspondent has grave doubts. It would be a singular thing to see the disciples of Hoffman, Flugg, and Barker, in possession of the pap of the general government, through the assistance of the men whom they once stigmatized as "conservatives and assassina," Marcy, Wright and Seymour; and yet no less results than these, in both State and federal offices, may flow from the action of the late Syracuse Convention.

OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENCE. ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 3, 1852. Condition of Politics in Western New York-Cholera-Unhealthy Situation of the City of Rochester-Increase of Commerce-The Crops.

The politics of Western New York were never stagnant during a Presidential canvass as at the present time. The contrast between the existing apathy and party enthusiasm is almost incredible was infinitely amused in 1840, at the conduct of our Monroe county citizens. While the fate of Harrison and Van Buren trembled in suspense, all appeared to labor under the excitement. Grave deacons made it a matter of principle to get drunk on hard eider. Log cabins were consecrated in every township, amid the speeches of demagogues and the shouts of the people. In 1844, the waves of political feeling were scarcely less turbulent. But all this

The Tribune has a great deal to say about the "whig fires" burning as brightly as in past times. The Albany Argus and the Washington Union speak of present democratic onthusiasm as "unpre edented." So far as Western New York goes, this talk on both sides is fudge-sheer fudge. People here mind their daily business; the papers cannot get up an agitation. Political meetings are thinly attended, and are seldom called. The vote will be heavy, but will be thrown quietly, and without any excitement. The Webster movement does not cre-

excitement. The Webster movement does not create a ripple on our secial wave.

The reports of cholera that have daily appeared in your telegraphic columns have not been exaggerated. The deaths during the month of August in the city proper, from this terrible disease, have numbered 121- being one to three bundred of the citizens. But as your readers have already seen the statistics, I will not dwell on them. There are, however, one or two interesting facts connected with this local visit of the epedemic. Rochester is situated upon a limestone formation of peculiar character, and the water used by the inhabitants is intensely charged with lime. Bilious disorders abound, and with the approach of cholera in the atmosphere, all the disorders of the place immediately assume the type of this complaint. Again, much of the city is built on low ground, with undrained cellerage; and in houses thus situated, the cholera seems spontaneous, and when once introduced is with great difficulty driven out. The deaths, so far, have all been of unexampled suddenness.

The vicinity of Rochester affords excellent sport, in the way of the rod and gun. There are several large bays on the lake shore, running some miles inland, full of the finest pickerel and b ack bass; and the adjacent woods and fields abound with quall, woodcock, and pigeons. There are few places in New York so suitable for a sportsman's head quarters as Rochester. A fishing party to Irondequoit bay, with the sexes duly intermingled, is something to be remembered, and on such occasions, unless especially on your guard, you will find that you have been taught other lessons than those inculcated by Iraak Walton.

The chief source of the prosperity of Rochester consists in its milling and flouring facilities, and no

have been taught other lessons than those inculcated by Jzaak Walton.

The chief source of the prosperity of Rochester consists in its milling and flouring facilities, and no city in the Union ships a larger amount of breadstuffs East. Western wheat daily arrives here in quantities undreamed of a dozen years ago, and yet this, with the large supply furnished by Western New York, is easily worked up by the numerous and immense mills of the city. Other manufactures are also in a flourishing condition—with the exception of one or two large cotton mills, which resulted in entire failures, and are now standing tenantless. It is a curious large cotton mills, which resulted in entire failures, and are now standing tenantless. It is a curious question, in our domestic economy, why the manufacture of cottons, west of Masachusetts, has proved so unprofitable. Sending cotton to England, and receiving it back again in the shape of goods, involves numerous shipping charges, and the inevitable expenses of nearly seven thousand miles of transportation; and yet, a mill established at any great distance from tide-water in the United States, cannot be made to pay. The experiment has been fully made, and has, in its several instances, only resulted in one way. I should like to see an article in the Herallo on this subject.

The crops here are good. There are no peaches, the trees having been injured by the severity of the past winter. Farmers are preparing for the State Fairst Utica on the 9th. The weather has been intensely hot during the past week, and the corn

intensely hot during the past week, and the corn crop, which was before in danger of the frost, has been wonderfully pushed forward,

Salix.

OUR CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE. CINCINNATI, Sept. 11, 12 of the City after Dark-Horace Greeley on the

Stump-General Scott and the Military Hospital

For some time past I have been sojourning in this city; and, agreeable to promise, I now present you with an abstract of matters and things in gencral. The large number of our merchants who have been in your city for some time past, purchasing goods, are now fast returning home. The fall trade is just commencing here, and our city presents a lively appearance. The place is filled with strangers, and our hotels are crowded to overflowing. At this time, politics are rife here, and but little cise is to be heard but discussion on every side in regard to the ensuing election. In this city the democratic party is divided into two parties, who style themselves the "Mixmi Tribe," and the "Old Hickas far as the division is concerned, it is a distinction

without a difference. At the election they will forget their petty differences, and pall a strong vote for Pierce. The whigs are not behind hand, and are continually drawming up voters, using every argument for the benefit of their candidates. During the past two mouths whig and democratic meetings have been held almost every night, the speeches being preceded by the crection of an ach or bickory pole. In almost every street, as a matter of course near some rum shop, stands a huge pole, with a long atreamer from the top bearing the inscription of either Pierce and King, or Scott and Graham. So numerous have been those meetings, that the old speakers have nearly exhausted all their ammunition, and are pretty well used up.

used up.

The coming election throughout this State will

The coming election throughout this State will be a hotly contested one, and at present it is difficult to surmise what will be the result. The State will probably poll a large democratic vote; but in this city the majority will be in favor of the whigs. Within the past week a new paper has been started here, devoted to the cause of Scott, and under the sponeorship of Professor Rainey. It is said that Greeiey has a finger in this concern, and also the General Whig Committee at Washington.

Our levee is crowded with steamboats waiting for freight, which is, at the present writing, rather scarce. The river is constantly rising and falling, and until it becomes sufficiently high large boatecannot run regularly. During the past year Cincinnati has been greatly improved by the erection of many splendid edifices, the majority of which are intended for mercantile business. The improvements now in progress here will average nearly a million of dolinrs. On Third street two extensive bankers are putting up a fine building at a cost of \$80,000. It is built of freestone, and presents a beautiful appearance. The erection of the Court House is in progress, and large numbers of laborers are engaged aigging the cellar for the Custom House to be built here. This latter building adjoins the Burnet house and will be one of the most elegant structures in the country.

In point of recources Cincinnati may justiy be

here. This latter building adjoins the Burnet house and will be one of the most elegant structures in the country.

In point of resources Cincinnati may justly be called the "Queen City of the West;" but in point of morals I know of no place in the United States where a man's life is more continually in danger than here. Unless a person is well armed, it is unsafe to venture through the city after nightfall. At a calculation there is a murder committed here every week, and the perpetrator of the deed allowed to escape. A week since one of our public watchmen, or police officers, was assassinated while in the discharge of his duty. Two men have been arrested, and held, after an examination by the Mayor. The evidence in their case is merely circumstantial, and in my opinion the real murderer is still at large. Scarcely a night passes but that some one or more of the citizess are knocked down in the most public streets. As long as the present logal condition of affairs is in power here, this state of morals can never be improved. Any man may commit a most aggravated assault here, and escape any more than afine of \$15 or \$20. These assaults are nightly and daily committed, and so disposed of by our Mayor.

Horace Greeley has been travelling through our ecountry, making speeches at whig moetings, and, very like some tract distributor, disposing of his pamphiets, entitled the "Life of Scott," and "Why I am a Whig?"

General Scott is about coming to Blue Lick Springs, in Kentucky, for the purpose of selecting a site for a Military Hospital. His political support-

Springs, in Kentucky, for the purpose of selecting a site for a Military Hospital. His political supporters say that he had better stay at home, and mind his own business.

OUR HAMILTON CORRESPONDENCE **Намилов**, Оню, Sept. 16, 1852. Incorrect Telegraphic Despatch Respecting a Whig Meeting in Ohio. When deceived by false telegraphic despatches, I

presume you are thankful to any one who will un deceive you. Being a constant reader of your paper, I discovered in the daily of the 11th, a despatch from this place, purporting to give an account of a whig meeting held here. The despatch is dated on the 10th inst , and says:-"Lewis D. Campbell has arrived, and is now addressing two thousand percons from the Court House portice. The Hamilton Artillery have been firing the whole afternoon, rons from the Court House portice. The Hamilton Artillery have been firing the whole afternoon, &c., &c." These telegraphic exaggerations are so common that I should not expose this, if it were not for the fact that you had commented upon it in your news summary, and asked "Why the whigs could get up more enthusiasm in Ohio than elsewhere!" Now, this despatch was designed expressly to dealer. There was not the significant symptom. to deceive. There was not the slightest sympton of a political meeting here on the 10th inst. On the evening of the 9th, Mr. Campbell arrived, as the evening of the 9th, Mr. Campbell arrived, and was received by about one hundred and fifty of his friends, and a few guns were fired. After dark he spoke to less than five hundred people, from the Court House steps; and this was the purport and upshot of the whole affair. Every effort to get up whig enthusiasm in this section, from first to last, has proved unaudiling, and the deepatch sent you would not be recognized here as one remotely approximating the truth.

The only considerable political gathering held here during the campaign, was the democratic mass meeting of last Saturday. The number present exceeds 6 eight thousand, and they were addressed by Coll Weller, of California, and Attorney General Pugh.

igh. Your despatch sets down this Congressional dis-Your departch sets down ture congress According to the vote at the last election, there is a democratic majority in the district of near eight hundred over the whigs, and five hundred over the whigs and five hundred cver the whigs are frue sollers united. BUCKEYE.

GEORGIA.

OUR MACON CORRESPONDENCE. Macon, Ga., August 23, 1852 Railroads in Georgia-Condition of the Democratic and Whig Parties.

Railroad enterprises are the order of the day in Scorgia. They seem to have recently taken a new impetus, on a grand scale. A company has been organized to build a railroad from Brunswick, a seaport baving more water on the bar than any port in the Southern States, to Pensacola. The contracts have been let for half the distance, to Dr. Robert Collins and Mr. Elam Alexander, experienced and responsible contractors. The road is to be built to Thomasville, on the Florida line, with branches to Albany, Ga , and south to Tallahassee, Fla. This has excited the apprehensions of Savannah, and she, has excited the apprehensions of Savannah, and she, in conjunction with a Belgian land company, is organizing to build a railroad from Savannah to Mobile, Ala., by the way of Albany, Ga, and including, as a part of their line, Brisbane's road, already graded from Albany to the Ocinulgee, and running through the great body of the lands belonging to the Belgic company. The Southwestern Railroad Campany have become excited by these great undertakings, which threaten to take away her trade; and Mr. L. O. Reynolds, the President, is preparing shortly to let out contracts for the extension of his road from Oglethorpe, its present tirminus, to Americus, and probably as far as Albany.

sent terminus, to Americus, and probably as far as Albany.

The polities of Georgia are in a singular state at this time. The whig party are divided into two factions, and have two distinct electron tickets—one for Scott, called the "Tar and Feathers" ticket, and another for Webster, called the "Scooters." This latter name took its rise, I am told, in a convention held in Millodgeville, on the 15th of July last, by the constitutional Union party. The Webster men finding themselves in a minority, and seeing that the convention would nominate Gen. Pierce, took a stampede and left the hall to the majority. Whereupon a talented and eccentric delegate from took a stampede and left the hall to the majority. Whereupon a talented and eccentric delegate from Troop county. Col Pryor, in a speech, said—"My constituents, Mr. President, told me to vote for a third candidate, too, but they did not tell me to 'scoot' because I could not get him." The seeders, or Webster men, from this incident took the name of the "Scooters," or seeders.

The "fierce democracy" are also rent in twain, and have two electoral tickets, both, however, for Pierce and King. The Union democrats have an electoral ticket composed of whigs and democrats, which rejoices in the euphonious sobienct of the Hon. "Tugalo" ticket, so called in derision of the Hon. Hepkins Holsey, a ci-devant member of Congress.

electoral ticket composed of whige and democrats, which rejoices in the euphoious sobirquet of the "Tugalo" ticket, so called in derision of the Hon. Hopkins Hoisey, a ci-decant member of Congress, and now editor of the Allens Burnar.

The Southern rights democrats have a ticket familiarly known as the "Spiritual Rappers," so called from the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, whose name heads that electoral ticket, being, it is said, a believer in this modern deliusion. He is a Judge of the Superior Court, and a man of fine talents. It is said to be assingular fact that since he has become a believer in Swedenborg and the "spiritual rappings," scarcely a decision of his has been overrated by the Supreme Court, which is accounted for by his followers on the principle that he can, in an emergency, when on the bench, evoke the spirits of Chief Justice Marshall, Blackstone, Coke, and Linteleton, and interrogate them on any point, when his own research is at isuit. He possesses much induce eneaming his friends, who may be said to be his worshippens; and I am told, strange as it may sound in this the nineteenth century, that their faith is founded on his ability to call up spirits from the grave, and learn from them all that he desires to know of the present, past, and future. It is said to be the grave, and learn from them all that he desires to know of the present, past, and future. It is said to be the grave, and learn from them all that he desires to the canter, and done cotillons, and the oil book case and diming table keep time with their feet to the linaginary music. This is said to be the grave, and done cotillons, and the oil book case and duming table keep time with their feet to the linaginary music. This is said to be the grave, and done cotillons, and the oil book case and diming table keep time with their feet to the linaginary music. This is said to be the grave, and the conditions of the solution of the fundamental fundamental fundamental fundamen

The New York Alma-House-Report for

We have been farnished with a copy of the report of the Alms-House Governors, made up to the close of the past month, August; and the first feature which presented upon analysis of the different accounts, is pleasing, as it exhibits a reduction of expenditure amounting to four thousand six hundred and three dollars and ninety-one cents, as compared with the gross total for July. The general account contains some heavy items for repairs and fixtures, which may not be repeated for a long time. Thus, under the head of "stoves, fixtures, boilers, and ranges," there is a charge of one thousand one hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-nine cents, whilst repairs of harness, farriery, &c., amount to three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, with six hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-seven cents for "hardware, iron, steel," &c. The incurring of these expenses was rendered abou lutely necessary by the approaching winter. The following is the division of expenditures:-

Total amount expended in August \$42,900 24. The account for the building of the new workhouse stands thus:

Expended in August
do previously 65,575 Se
Balance 45,535 Total received from Comptroller 875.000 00 The amount of provisions purchased by the Governors, was distributed to the charitable institu-tions in the following proportions:—

Aims-House. S3,434 16
Reisevue Horpital 5,179 79
City Prison 2,984 77
Colored Home 684 49
Colored Orphan Asylum 248 00
Lunstic Asylum 1,917 25
Nursery 2,933 89
Nursery Horpital 1,146 21
Office 1,786 71
Out door Poor 8,165 11
Penitentiary 6,682 18
Penitentiary Hospital 1,937 62
Prison Second District 156 98
Prison Third District 134 59
Randall'a Island 574 48
Emsti Pox Hospital 7,5 48 264 64 To al \$40.047 81

\$42,800 34 The census of the different institutions affords the amexed average for each at the close of August. Aims House 1,080 Lunatic Asylum Bellevus Hospital 515 Nursery 1 Children at nurse 107 Nursery Hospital City Prison 297 Penitentiary Colored Home 222 Penitentiary Hospital Color'd Orph'n Asylum 110 Small Pox Hospital ...

The following is the submitted account with superintendent of out-door poor:-

Payments by Children's nursing ... \$747 75 Donations ... 2.103 50 Sup't, for Transp'tion of paupers ... 94 78 3.006 00 Balance due by superintendent, Aug.

31. 1952. .

As far as we can judge, from examination of the charges, and a view of the amount of relief afforded, we think the report is a satisfactory one.

\$216 M

DECISION BY HON. JUDGE MITCHELL.
SEPT. 24.—Charles A. Giller vs. Azor Hopt. 4c.
Azor Hoyt owned lands in this city, and mortgaged SEPT. 24.—Charles A. Giller vs. Azor Hoyt, &c. Azor Hoyt owned lands in this city, and mortgaged them to the plaintiff. Afterward, on April 22, 1830, he conveyed them, subject to the mortgage, to Samuel J. Smith, who, on June I, 1830, executed another mortgage, for \$1,600, on the same premises, to E. N. Cobb, which was duly recorded. One Blooming-dale obtained a judgment against Smith in the Supreme Court for more than \$7,000, which was entered in Albany, Oct. 25, 1851, and of which a transcript was fitted and doctated in the office of the cirk of this county, Oct. 27, 1851. Blydenburgh now owns that judgment and it is unpaid. On March 15, 1852, Tyler obtained judgment in this Court against Smith, for upwards of \$2,000, which was duly docketed on that day; and on March 27, 1852. Tyler took out an order sepplementary to execution, for the examination of emith, and enjoining him from assigning any of his property, which was rerved on Smith on that day. Before this least judgment was obtained, Cobb's mortgage had been reduced to \$1,000, and he had received from Smith two promisers notes of \$500 each, made by Peck, a cebter of Smith, as collister al security for the payment of said mortgage, and he gave a receipt, stating that the notes, when paid, would be in full of the amount due on the mortgage. Also, before March, 1852, the plaintiff had commenced a foresteness were sold under that foreclosure by order of this Court, April 16, 1852, and yielded a surplus of \$1,-299 47 beyond the amount due the plaintiff. On April 21, 1852, Tyler served on Cobb notice of were sold under that foreclosure by order of this Court, April 16, 1852, and yielded a surplus of \$1,-299.17 beyond the amount due the plaintiff. On April 21, 1852, Tyler served on Cobb notice of the proceedings against Smith, and claimed a liem on the notes. On June 2, 1852, the whole purchase money was paid to the Sheriff. On the 5th of that monty was paid to the Sheriff. On the 5th of that monty was paid to the sheriff. On the 5th of that mortgage. Peck was probably persuaded by Hydenburgh to make this payment. The judgment in favor of Bloomingdale was made up correctly against Samuel J. Smith; but in the judgment beak in Albany, and in the docket there and in this county it was entered as against Samuel T. Smith. On May 20, 1852, the docket here was corrected by order of a judge of this court and of this district, while at chambers, but by an order as in court day made a party defendant to the foreclosure suit. Blydenburgh and Tyler now oppose each other, each claiming for himself the whole surplus; all objections as to the form in which the questions are properly to the survey of the way of the way against a subsequent judgment receitor, because it was not docketed so as to give the type name of the was not docketed so as to give the type page of the was not docketed so as to give the type page of the claiming for himself the whole surplus; all objections are brought up are waived. It is objected to the judgment held by Blydenburgh, that it was not a lien as against a subsequent judgment creditor, because it was not docketed so as to give the true name of the defendant. The Christian and surnames were given correctly, and these for some purposes constitute the whole names, and afterward the error in the letter T, which is not a name, but only an initial of a middle name, was corrected by order of the Court, by substituting the initial J in place of T, in the docket here. The judgment was right, and needed no correction; and as to lands here, it was immaterial how the docket was in Albany. A transcript is to be made from the judgment, (Laws 1840, p. 334, sec. 26,3 not from an erroneous docket. The judges in the first district have power to make orders at chambers, as if they were in court; and although the venue was laid in Albany, any Supreme Court justice had jurisdiction to hear the motion, and make the order of the Suprame Court. It is said the order affected third persons. The answer was given in Chichester vs. Cande, 3 Law, 39-56, that "all amendments affect, more or less, third persons." But if justice requires that they should be made, that objection will not prevent them being made. Still, the Court would save the right of bone file purchases and incombrances for a now and valuable consideration. A judgment creditor for an antecedent debt is not in this class. Then what were the rights of Bloomingdale before Tyler get his order for the examination of Smith had then oxecuted an assignment to him; that is, it passed to Tyler all Smith's title in any personal property from the first which other persons had in such property. Before that order, Bloomingdale bado to the securities for his debt, and Bloomingdale had, by virtue of his judgment, a lien on Smith's the order was subject to this equity in favor of Bloomingdale; and when the order was made against Smith, enjoining him from assigning his property,